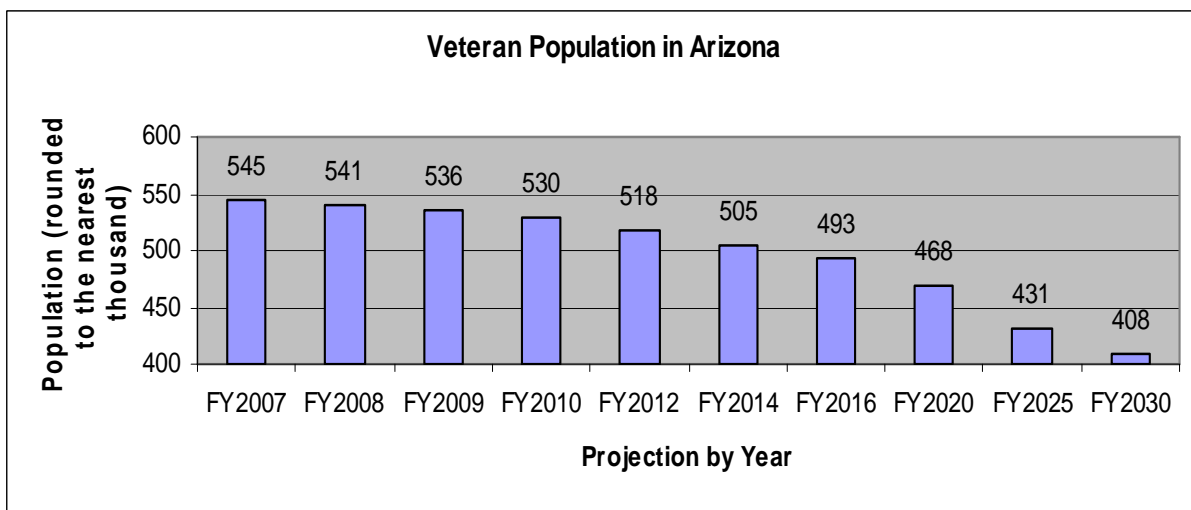


**ARIZONA VETERAN'S RESEARCH COUNCIL
FINAL REPORT TO
GOVERNOR JANET NAPOLITANO**

Background Data Concerning Veterans in Arizona Department of Veterans' Services

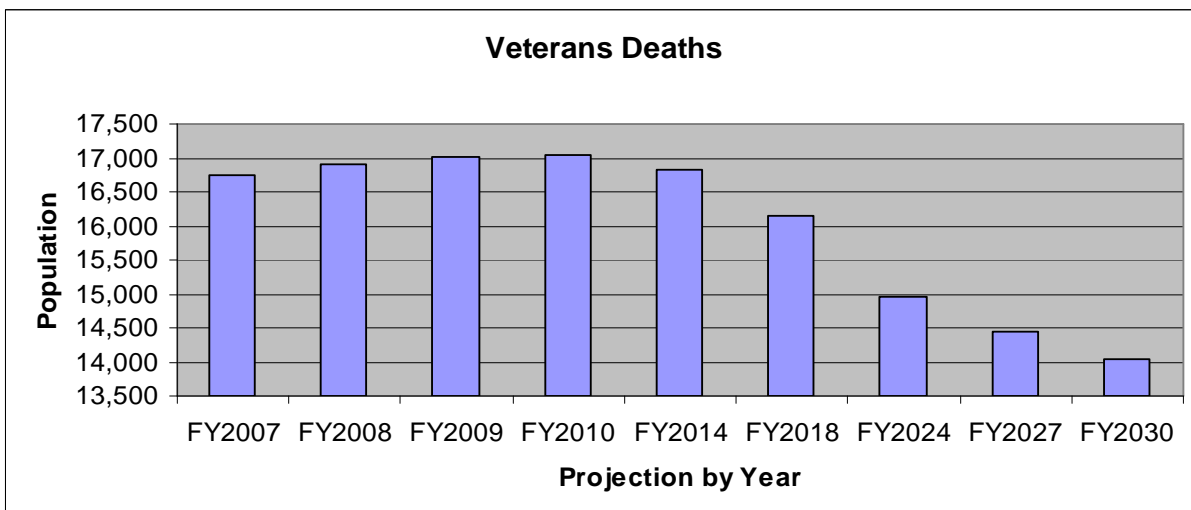
The United States Department of Veterans Affairs (VA) estimates that the number of veterans in Arizona peaked in the year 2000, with a reported population of 562, 978. Current estimates show 545,960 veterans reside in Arizona [Table 1]. See Appendix A for detailed data.

TABLE 1



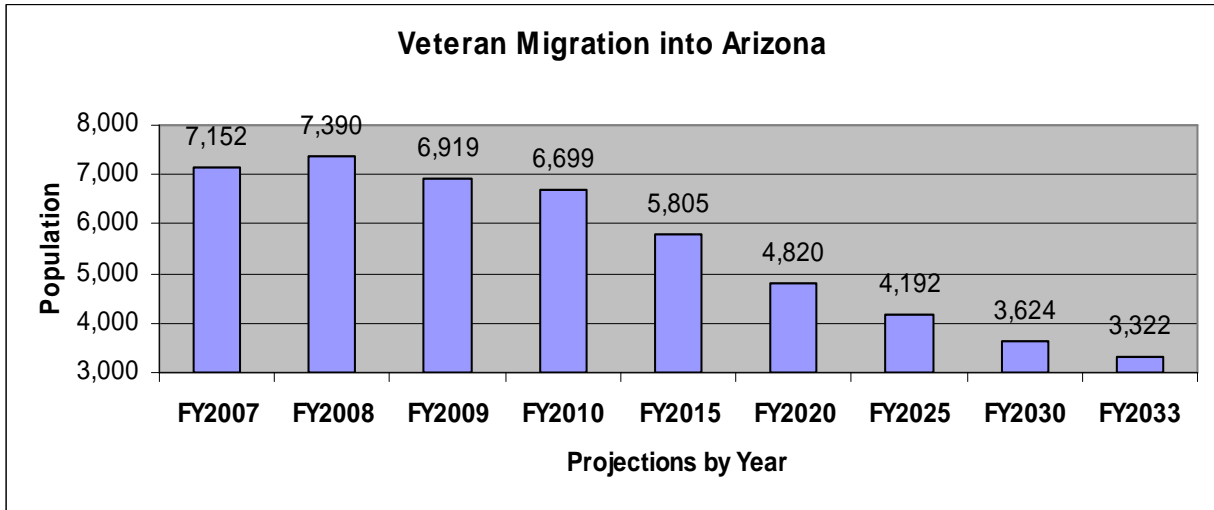
The VA projects that by 2030, the veteran population in Arizona will be just below 408,000. The VA estimates that between 16,000 and 17,000 veterans will die each year through 2018 and the number of deaths will decline each year until 2030, when an estimated 14,000 veterans will die [Table 2]. See Appendix B for detailed data

TABLE 2



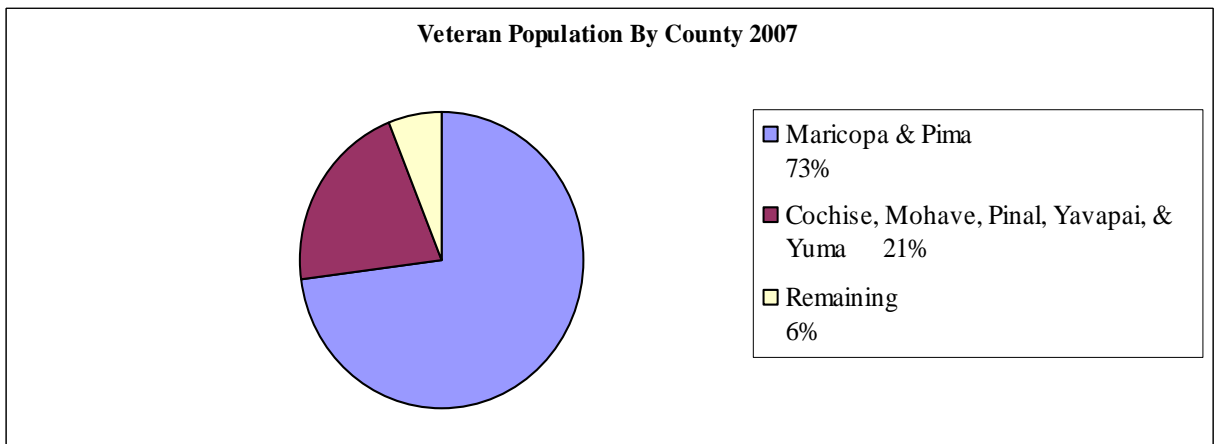
Similarly, the VA estimates that from 2000 to 2033, between 135,000 and 140,000 veterans will migrate to Arizona [Table 3]. It is further estimated that between 4,000 and 5,000 Arizonans will be separated from military service in each year through 2033. See Appendix C for detailed data on migration percentages.

TABLE 3



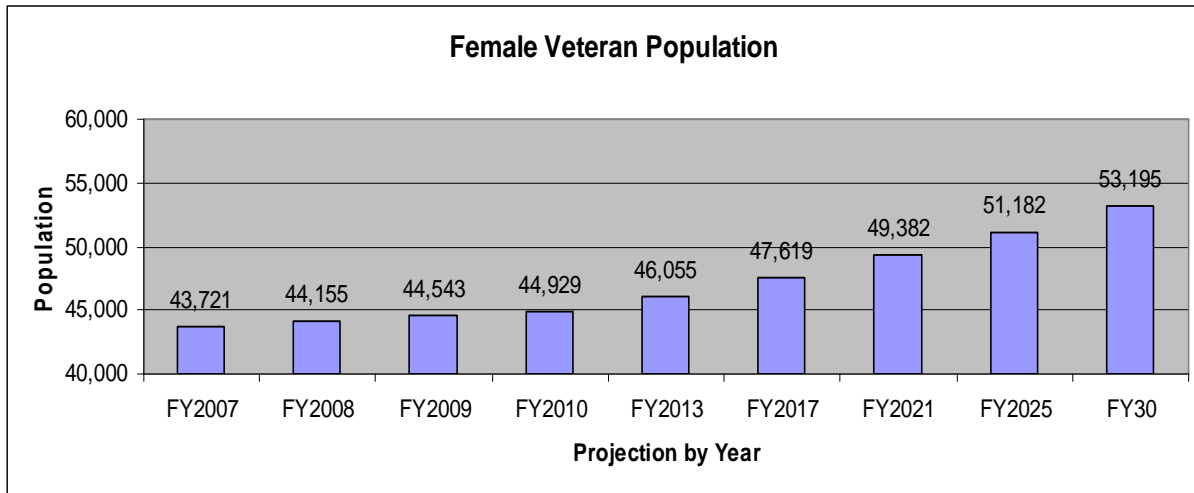
By County, as to be expected, Maricopa and Pima counties have the largest veteran population with an estimated total of 393,500 veterans. A combined total of 113,000 veterans live in Cochise, Mohave, Pinal, Yavapai, and Yuma counties, with just over 35,000 veterans living in the remaining counties [Table 4]. Detailed projections for veteran population by county through fiscal 2030 are included in Appendix D.

TABLE 4



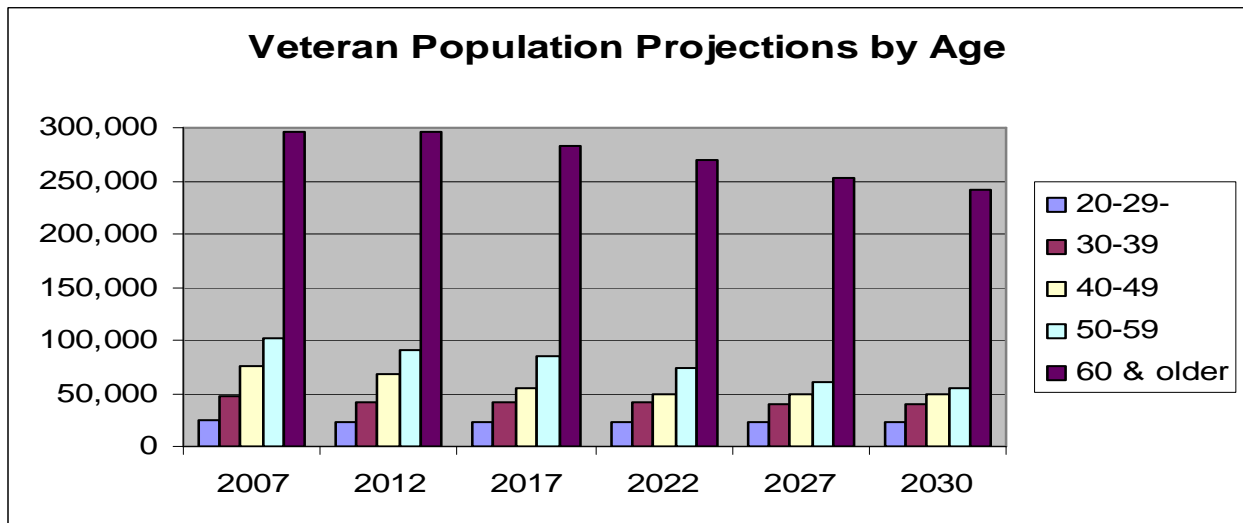
Contrary to the trend of a decreasing veterans population is the female veteran's population in Arizona. The VA estimates that between 2007 and 2030, the female veteran population will grow from 43,721 to 53,195. In 2007, the female veteran population represents 8.02 percent of the state veteran population. It is estimated that in 2030, the female veteran population will represent 13 percent of all veterans in the state. Appendix E contains detailed female veteran population figures by county.

TABLE 5



The largest age group of veterans, by far, is the 60 and older veteran. This demographic is not expected to change through 2030 [Table 6]. Detailed data separating age groups are included in Appendix F.

TABLE 6



Homeless Veterans

The VA has conducted an extensive study on homeless veterans. Through the “Community Homelessness Assessment, Local Educator and Networking Group” (CHALENG) the VA has estimated that there are just below 4,000 homeless veterans in Arizona, of which slightly more than 1,200 are considered to be chronically homeless. These figures are broken down by VA Medical Center regions [Tables 7 & 8]. Appendix G shows actual CHALENG survey results in greater detail.

TABLE 7

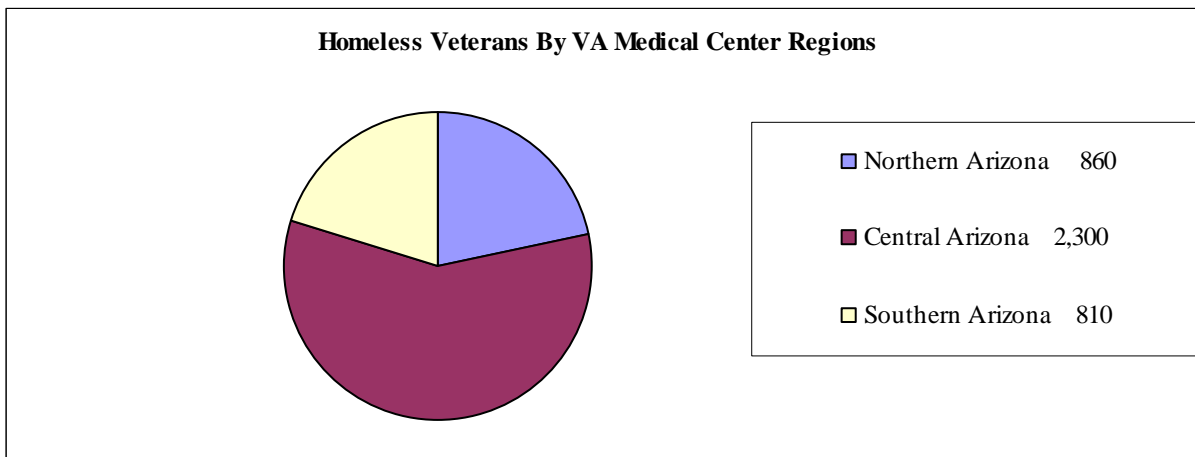
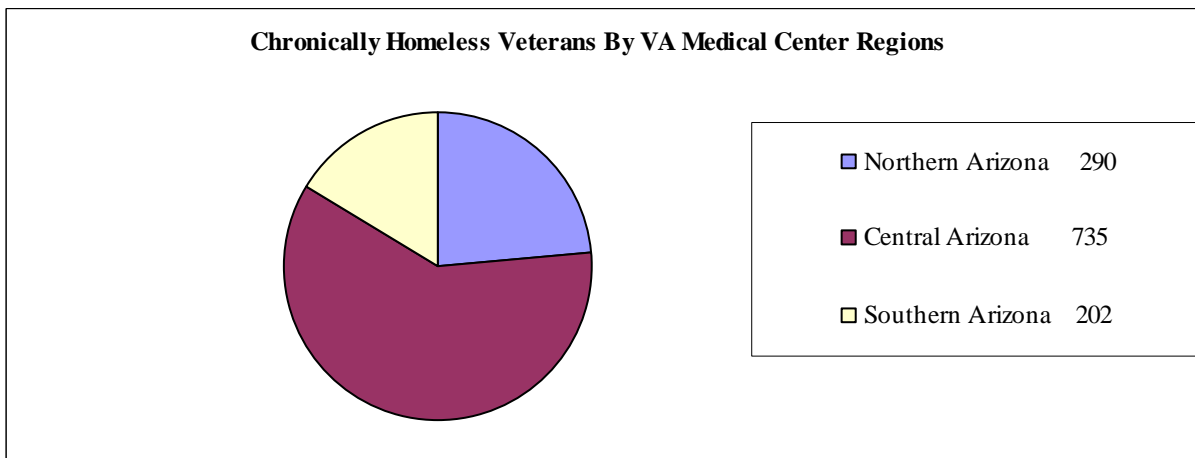


TABLE 8



The Research Council’s Homeless Veteran Sub-committee does not dispute these figures, but believe they may be understated. Additionally, it is believed the number of homeless veterans in Arizona increases substantially during the winter months. The sub-committee has identified the lack of sufficient long-term and permanent housing as the highest unmet need. The sub-committee identified fewer than 250 transitional housing beds throughout the state specifically set aside for homeless veterans. Similarly, the sub-committee identified just 54 permanent, affordable housing units targeting homeless veterans.

The sub-committee recommends two strategies for addressing this issue. First, establish a Low-Income Housing Tax Credit (LIHTC) “set-aside” for veteran’s permanent housing projects. It is recommended that this program would be supported in partnership with the Arizona Department of Housing. Appendix H explains the LIHTC program. Second, require all state agencies that procure homeless services to give a procurement preference, such as bonus points in bid/proposal evaluations, to organizations that provide transitional housing for homeless veterans as part of the proposed project.

Both of these recommendations provide incentives which will encourage private sector to address homeless veteran issues.

Women Veterans

As stated earlier in this report, Women Veterans is the only segment of the veteran population in Arizona that is expected to grow in the coming years. Women veteran issues are expected to become more pronounced. This is attributed to the growing percentage of the military that is comprised of women and the fact that, despite the combat exclusion policy, women are found throughout a force that is continuously exposed to battlefield and combat conditions. Physical disabilities and Post Traumatic Stress Disorder (PTSD) cases are expected to increase within the women veteran population.

The sub-committee has identified two key issues that need to be addressed. The first is to locate women veterans. The second is to inform them of the benefits and programs that are available to them.

Efforts to locate women veterans are currently underway through the development of the Arizona Veteran and Military Registry. This registry was developed through the consolidated efforts of the Arizona Department of Veterans’ Services (ADVS), the VA, and several Veteran Service Organizations (VSO). Other state agencies should be tasked with assisting in gathering veteran data for input. The Department of Economic Security (DES) would be one logical partner in the identification of veterans. As people request assistance from DES through various programs, they should be asked about their status as a veteran. The veterans should be asked to complete the registry form. Additionally, the Department of Revenue (DOR) could ask those filing individual tax returns if any member of their household is a veteran. If the answer is “yes”, the individual should be asked to give permission for the DOR to share their name and address with the ADVS. Similarly, the Department of Corrections could gather information on veteran status as inmates are processed into or out of the corrections system. Finally, the state could ask all departments to survey their employees to identify the veterans in their agency. While these methods will not capture information on all veterans, it will provide a clearer and more accurate picture of the actual veteran population in the state.

In addressing the second issue of informing women veterans about their benefits, a packet is currently being developed and assembled. The packet is designed to include contact information for the VA, ADVS, useful websites, and information for employment transition and women’s health issues.

This sub-committee recognizes there are issues which pertain to women veterans which overlap other areas being considered by other sub-committees, such as the homeless and disabled veterans. There are, however, some aspects of those areas which present unique issues for women veterans. For example, homeless women veterans are more likely to be responsible for children than their male counterparts. PTSD and cases of women veterans who have experienced sexual trauma are on the rise, making the need for female veteran's advisors critical. In the past year, the ADVS has increased the number of female Veteran's Benefits Counselors from eight to thirteen. If a female veteran expresses a desire to work with a female counselor, it is agency policy to assign the case to a female counselor.

The sub-committee believes there are several existing programs which should be asked to address issues unique to women veterans. Specifically, the Governor's Office on Children, Youth, and Families, should have a women veteran advisor. Women veteran advisors would be useful for the Department of Housing, particularly in the areas of affordable housing and homelessness and in the Department of Economic Security for employment and training.

Rural Veterans

Several issues were identified by this sub-committee. They are generally categorized as pertaining to access to employment assistance, services, and health care.

Employment Assistance is provided by Disabled Veteran Outreach Program (DVOP) personnel and Local Veteran Employment Representatives (LVER). These employment specialists work for the Department of Economic Security. Better coordination between these specialists and ADVS VBC's is encouraged. Veterans benefits Counselors should be co-located with DVOPs and LVERs where possible.

Transportation for medical appointments has been, and continues to be, a major concern. The Disabled America Veterans (DAV) runs a transportation service to ferry veterans to their medical appointments at the VA. While the DAV does a remarkable job, they have resource limitations which preclude service to all veterans. The sub-committee recommends the state develop additional methods to assist veterans in getting to their medical appointments. The use of state facilities, such as DES offices as pick up and drop off points may partially assist in solving this problem. Solutions also include transportation vouchers and the procurement of vehicles by the state to transport veterans.

The VA has three medical facilities in the Arizona, located in Phoenix, Tucson, and Prescott. To further serve the veterans in this state, the VA operates clinics in the following locations: Anthem, Bellemont/Camp Navajo, Buckeye, Cottonwood, Globe, Green Valley, Kingman, Lake Havasu City, Mesa, Payson, Safford, Show Low, Sierra Vista, Sun City, and Yuma [Table 10]. While these clinics bring VA medical services to many veterans throughout the state, transportation issues still persist.

TABLE 10

Veterans Health Administration

VA Health Care System

Prescott: [Northern Arizona VA Health Care System](#)
Tucson: [Southern Arizona VA Health Care System](#)

VA Medical Center

Phoenix: [Carl T. Hayden VA Medical Center](#)

Community Base Outpatient Clinic

Anthem: [Anthem CBOC](#)
Bellemont: [Bellemont Clinic](#)
Buckeye: [Buckeye Clinic](#)
Casa Grande: [Casa Grande Clinic](#)
Cottonwood: [Cottonwood Clinic](#)
Globe: [Globe Clinic](#)
Green Valley: [Green Valley Clinic](#)
Kingman: [Kingman Clinic](#)
Lake Havasu City: [Lake Havasu City Clinic](#)
Mesa: [Mesa Clinic](#)
Payson: [Payson Clinic](#)
Safford: [Safford Clinic](#)
Show Low: [Show Low Clinic](#)
Sierra Vista: [Sierra Vista Clinic](#)
Sun City: [Sun City Clinic](#)
Yuma: [Yuma Clinic](#)

Vet Center

Chinle: [Chinle Vet Center Outstation](#)
Keams Canyon: [Hopi Vet Center Outstation 2](#)
Mesa: [Phoenix East Valley Vet Center](#)
Phoenix: [Phoenix Vet Center](#)
Prescott: [Prescott Vet Center](#)
Tucson: [Tucson Vet Center](#)

VISN

Mesa: [VISN 18: VA Southwest Health Care Network](#)

Veterans Benefits Administration

[To Top](#)

Area Office

Phoenix: [Western Area Office](#)

Regional Office

Phoenix: [Phoenix Regional Office](#)

National Cemetery Administration

[To Top](#)

National Cemetery

Phoenix: [National Memorial Cemetery of Arizona](#)
Prescott: [Prescott National Cemetery](#)

The sub-committee also concluded that many rural veterans have limited access to services aimed at ensuring they are receiving their benefits. ADVS is hiring more counselors and placing them around the state. The ADVS goal is to have every veteran in the state, no more than a one hour drive from an ADVS benefits counselor. To date, ADVS has offices in the following cities: Phoenix, (four locations), Bullhead City, Casa Grande, Cottonwood, Chandler, Flagstaff, Kingman, Lake Havasu City, Prescott (two locations), Sierra Vista, Sun City, Show Low, Tucson (four locations), and Yuma.

Plans are currently underway to open offices in the Apache Junction/Florence area, Safford, Page, Chinlee, and Parker. Other cities will be added as the need is identified. Being put into place, are plans to have ADVS counselors make regularly scheduled visits to outlying communities. Several different vehicles are being evaluated for purchase as mobile offices to support even the most remotely located veterans. Finally, ADVS is supporting the reestablishment of the Veterans Intertribal Council to improve our support to the Native American Communities across the state.

Disabled Veterans

The sub-committee on disabled veterans had a number of recommendations. Two are centered on outreach and VA claims processing assistance. The sub-committee felt that outreach for disabled veterans to provide information and assistance could be improved. The issues presented here are similar to the issues presented by the Rural Veteran sub-committee. Many of the concerns will be satisfactorily addressed as ADVS hires, trains, and deploys its full contingent of benefits counselors. The sub-committee's recommendation for the use of "Mobile Counseling Units", the mobile offices mentioned in the rural veterans section, will give access to remote or disabled veterans by going to them. This recommendation warrants serious consideration and ADVS is reviewing options and costs associated with providing this service.

Property tax exemptions for disabled veterans are proposed by the sub-committee. While 100% disabled veterans are exempt from property taxes, veterans with lesser degrees of disability, are not. It is recommended that disabled veterans be exempt from property taxes, applicable to the veteran's primary residence only, in the same percentage as their VA disability rating. For example, a 30% disabled veteran would receive a 30% property tax exemption. This would eliminate any needs or income based criteria for the exemption. This method has the advantage of being simple to calculate and easy to substantiate.

The final recommendation pertains to the state procurement process. The sub-committee recommends that any service connected disabled veteran owned business be given some form of preference for state contracts. It is recommended that a program, reserving three percent of the state procurement budget, be set-aside for service connected disabled veteran owned businesses. This program is similar to the set-aside programs of the federal government and the State of California. Both set-aside three percent of their total procurement budgets for service connected disabled veteran owned small businesses. These programs do not create a mandatory requirement, but rather establish a procurement goal which is monitored for compliance.

Guard and Reserve

The Guard and Reserve sub-committee recommends a number of changes to existing Arizona Statutes to provide better protection for the National Guard and Reserve Component service members.

A number of changes to the newly enacted Military Family Relief Fund Act (ARS 41-606.04) are recommended. The concern is that, as drafted, troops from the Reserves and those who entered the military from Arizona (Home of Record is Arizona), but are stationed outside of the state, are not eligible for support from the fund. The sub-committee is also concerned that the statute does not cover non-combat injured troops or troops who become seriously ill during their deployment. Finally, there are concerns about the fund not being exempt from the open meeting law. The belief is that people who are eligible and in need of assistance, will be reluctant to disclose personal financial information if that information would become available to the public. ADVS has been working with the legislative counsel on proposed changes to address these concerns.

A recommendation is made to revise ARS 26-167, which prohibits employment discrimination against members of the Arizona National Guard. The sub-committee believes this protection should be extended to include all members of the Reserve Components. The sub-committee also recommends ARS 26-168, be amended to protect the employment rights of all Reserve Component service members and not just the Arizona National Guard. The proposed changes also incorporate a technical correction to recognize the Federal Uniformed Services Employment and Reemployment Rights Act of 1994.

The sub-committee also recommends ARS 15-1808, which provides for tuition waivers for members of the Arizona National Guard who are awarded the Military Purple Heart for combat wounds, be expanded to include all members of the military who claim Arizona as their official Home of Record or who deployed from an Arizona military installation.

Two final statutes are recommended for modification. ARS 43-1097.01 and 43-1167.01, currently allow employers a \$1,000 annual tax credit for each employee who is also a member of the Arizona National Guard, when that employee is placed on active duty. The sub-committee recommends that the statutes include all reserve component service members. This measure is seen as being necessary to help protect against an employer's reluctance to hire a "citizen soldier", regardless of service component.

Miscellaneous Recommendations

Three additional measures which didn't fit neatly under any sub-committee's areas are proposed.

First, it is recommended that a comprehensive directory of organizations offering services to veterans be compiled, published, and updated. This is currently being addressed by ADVS.

Second, is the issue of state income tax exemption for federal military retired pay; the state currently exempts the first \$2,500. It was the sense of the council that such an exemption may encourage more military retirees to remain in, or relocate to, Arizona and that this group represents a substantial economic opportunity for the state.

Third, the committee strongly recommends the state authorize Veterans Service Organizations (VSO) to obtain a limited gambling license for activities in their local posts. The purpose of this license would be to allow for fundraising opportunities to permit VSOs to provide outreach programs for veterans. Of particular interest is a form of gambling called “pull tabs”. Texas and Ohio both authorize this form of gambling in VSO halls. It raises funds for the organization and provides revenue for the state. The Texas and Ohio statutes are provided in Appendices I and J.

Priorities

Understanding the fiscal realities of the committee’s proposals, the committee has developed a proposed priority list for those items that would either require funding or have a fiscal impact. In order of priority, the committee recommends the following initiatives be pursued:

1. Funding for the transportation of veterans to medical appointments.
2. The granting of tax credits for employers of deployed Reserve Component troops.
3. Property tax exemptions based on the percentage of rated disabilities.
4. Tuition waivers for all Arizona Purple Heart recipients.

The gambling proposals are seen as having positive revenue impact of the state as they would either generate revenue or would avoid costs by creating a fund to help cover the costs of veteran support programs. The other recommendations were seen as being revenue neutral and simply reflect a public policy change or a means of providing informational support.

Appendix A

Veteran Population Projection in Arizona

As provided by the Department of Veterans Affairs

(Rounded to the nearest thousands)

2007	545,000
2008	541,000
2009	536,000
2010	530,000
2011	524,000
2012	518,000
2013	512,000
2014	505,000
2015	499,000
2016	493,000
2017	486,000
2018	480,000
2019	474,000
2020	468,000
2021	462,000
2022	455,000
2023	449,000
2024	443,000
2025	437,000
2026	431,000
2027	425,000
2028	419,000
2029	413,000
2030	408,000

Appendix B

Veteran Deaths by State

As provide by the Department of Veteran Affairs

2007	16,750	2019	15,938
2008	16,902	2020	15,732
2009	17,002	2021	15,527
2010	17,052	2022	15,329
2011	17,055	2023	15,140
2012	17,015	2024	14,960
2013	16,937	2025	14,790
2014	16,826	2026	14,629
2015	16,685	2027	14,477
2016	16,521	2028	14,330
2017	16,338	2029	14,187
2018	16,142	2030	14,045

Appendix C

Veteran Migration into Arizona

As provided by the Department of Veteran Affairs

2007	7,152
2008	7,390
2009	6,919
2010	6,699
2011	6,479
2012	6,307
2013	6,141
2014	5,975
2015	5,805
2016	5,625
2017	5,444
2018	5,268
2019	5,086
2020	4,920
2021	4,762
2022	4,612
2023	4,467
2024	4,324
2025	4,192
2026	4,068
2027	3,949
2028	3,838
2029	3,729
2030	3,624
2031	3,518
2032	3,418
2033	3,322

Appendix D

Veteran Population by County

As provided by the Department of Veteran Affairs

Apache

2007	4,500	2019	3,957
2008	4,521	2020	3,901
2009	4,534	2021	3,833
2010	4,514	2022	3,771
2011	4,463	2023	3,716
2012	4,398	2024	3,667
2013	4,347	2025	3,615
2014	4,290	2026	3,565
2015	4,223	2027	3,516
2016	4,160	2028	3,476
2017	4,083	2029	3,433
2018	4,019	2030	3,386

Cochise

2007	18,657	2019	15,128
2008	18,554	2020	14,829
2009	18,396	2021	14,527
2010	18,164	2022	14,242
2011	17,802	2023	13,985
2012	17,425	2024	13,739
2013	17,063	2025	13,501
2014	16,702	2026	13,261
2015	16,359	2027	13,038
2016	16,024	2028	12,817
2017	15,701	2029	12,610
2018	15,408	2030	12,421

Coconino

2007	9,757	2019	8,998
2008	9,737	2020	8,918
2009	9,725	2021	8,830
2010	9,702	2022	8,743
2011	9,623	2023	8,671
2012	9,551	2024	8,603
2013	9,508	2025	8,536
2014	9,453	2026	8,467
2015	9,379	2027	8,385
2016	9,275	2028	8,310

2017	9,173	2029	8,229
2018	9,080	2030	8,130

Gila

2007	7,382	2019	6,495
2008	7,377	2020	6,384
2009	7,351	2021	6,282
2010	7,290	2022	6,182
2011	7,238	2023	6,082
2012	7,171	2024	5,986
2013	7,083	2025	5,873
2014	6,995	2026	5,771
2015	6,906	2027	5,682
2016	6,805	2028	5,585
2017	6,712	2029	5,498
2018	6,601	2030	5,414

Graham

2007	3,143	2019	2,819
2008	3,155	2020	2,780
2009	3,169	2021	2,743
2010	3,160	2022	2,708
2011	3,133	2023	2,677
2012	3,102	2024	2,651
2013	3,064	2025	2,623
2014	3,020	2026	2,599
2015	2,987	2027	2,574
2016	2,948	2028	2,544
2017	2,908	2029	2,511
2018	2,866	2030	2,475

Greenlee

2007	777	2019	548
2008	757	2020	534
2009	740	2021	518
2010	717	2022	504
2011	693	2023	488
2012	671	2024	473
2013	649	2025	461
2014	632	2026	449
2015	613	2027	436
2016	594	2028	421
2017	577	2029	408
2018	562	2030	395

La Paz

2007	3,743	2019	2,925
2008	3,732	2020	2,847
2009	3,716	2021	2,772
2010	3,663	2022	2,699
2011	3,577	2023	2,625
2012	3,494	2024	2,557
2013	3,412	2025	2,490
2014	3,327	2026	2,426
2015	3,239	2027	2,366
2016	3,158	2028	2,309
2017	3,080	2029	2,253
2018	3,004	2030	2,204

Maricopa

2007	296,034	2019	258,993
2008	292,826	2020	256,075
2009	289,349	2021	253,111
2010	286,170	2022	250,080
2011	283,228	2023	247,025
2012	280,244	2024	244,029
2013	277,136	2025	241,054
2014	274,093	2026	238,017
2015	271,106	2027	234,861
2016	268,057	2028	231,704
2017	264,980	2029	228,536
2018	261,956	2030	225,393

Mohave

2007	26,333	2019	24,362
2008	26,426	2020	24,029
2009	26,439	2021	23,728
2010	26,348	2022	23,430
2011	26,228	2023	23,150
2012	26,063	2024	22,799
2013	25,859	2025	22,417
2014	25,634	2026	22,086
2015	25,406	2027	21,862
2016	25,199	2028	21,658
2017	24,965	2029	21,463
2018	24,689	2030	21,302

Navajo

2007	8,252	2019	7,796
2008	8,302	2020	7,734
2009	8,348	2021	7,681
2010	8,353	2022	7,602
2011	8,312	2023	7,535
2012	8,275	2024	7,452
2013	8,256	2025	7,379
2014	8,192	2026	7,299
2015	8,114	2027	7,213
2016	8,037	2028	7,145
2017	7,960	2029	7,065
2018	7,869	2030	6,981

Pima

2007	97,515	2019	80,800
2008	96,316	2020	79,467
2009	95,087	2021	78,135
2010	93,735	2022	76,889
2011	92,224	2023	75,677
2012	90,751	2024	74,469
2013	89,294	2025	73,267
2014	87,813	2026	72,102
2015	86,334	2027	70,984
2016	84,890	2028	69,845
2017	83,521	2029	68,721
2018	82,148	2030	67,617

Pinal

2007	25,333	2019	23,111
2008	25,403	2020	22,836
2009	25,436	2021	22,592
2010	25,289	2022	22,319
2011	25,098	2023	22,031
2012	24,868	2024	21,737
2013	24,672	2025	21,458
2014	24,458	2026	21,190
2015	24,178	2027	20,873
2016	23,931	2028	20,565
2017	23,668	2029	20,256
2018	23,394	2030	19,916

Santa Cruz

2007	1,763	2019	1,333
2008	1,714	2020	1,304
2009	1,659	2021	1,276
2010	1,617	2022	1,251
2011	1,593	2023	1,229
2012	1,561	2024	1,207
2013	1,528	2025	1,185
2014	1,492	2026	1,173
2015	1,453	2027	1,157
2016	1,421	2028	1,141
2017	1,389	2029	1,123
2018	1,359	2030	1,104

Yavapai

2007	26,649	2019	24,330
2008	26,475	2020	24,059
2009	26,244	2021	23,757
2010	26,082	2022	23,482
2011	25,952	2023	23,164
2012	25,814	2024	22,873
2013	25,653	2025	22,575
2014	25,473	2026	22,276
2015	25,275	2027	21,994
2016	25,052	2028	21,698
2017	24,814	2029	21,412
2018	24,573	2030	21,098

Yuma

2007	16,123	2019	12,252
2008	15,737	2020	11,981
2009	15,359	2021	11,745
2010	15,026	2022	11,512
2011	14,694	2023	11,279
2012	14,361	2024	11,056
2013	14,032	2025	10,824
2014	13,706	2026	10,600
2015	13,380	2027	10,406
2016	13,081	2028	10,225
2017	12,804	2029	10,056
2018	12,532	2030	9,911

Appendix E

Female Veteran Population on Arizona

As provided by the Department of Veteran Affairs

2007	43,721
2008	44,155
2009	44,543
2010	44,929
2011	45,305
2012	45,678
2013	46,055
2014	46,433
2015	46,815
2016	47,209
2017	47,619
2018	48,041
2019	48,479
2020	48,929
2021	49,382
2022	49,837
2023	50,291
2024	50,742
2025	51,182
2026	51,615
2027	52,038
2028	52,444
2029	52,830
2030	53,195

Female Population by County

Apache

2007	584	2019	712
2008	602	2020	726
2009	621	2021	737
2010	637	2022	747
2011	646	2023	754
2012	653	2024	763
2013	662	2025	768
2014	667	2026	775
2015	671	2027	785
2016	678	2028	794
2017	687	2029	796
2018	699	2030	794

Cochise

2007	2,473	2019	2,435
2008	2,500	2020	2,433
2009	2,509	2021	2,427
2010	2,512	2022	2,424
2011	2,504	2023	2,423
2012	2,489	2024	2,413
2013	2,475	2025	2,403
2014	2,467	2026	2,393
2015	2,466	2027	2,384
2016	2,457	2028	2,373
2017	2,449	2029	2,361
2018	2,441	2030	2,349

Coconino

2007	2,473	2019	2,435
2008	2,500	2020	2,433
2009	2,509	2021	2,427
2010	2,512	2022	2,424
2011	2,504	2023	2,423
2012	2,489	2024	2,413
2013	2,475	2025	2,403
2014	2,467	2026	2,393
2015	2,466	2027	2,384
2016	2,457	2028	2,373
2017	2,449	2029	2,361
2018	2,441	2030	2,349

Gila

2007	353	2019	438
2008	366	2020	439
2009	374	2021	440
2010	377	2022	441
2011	383	2023	444
2012	390	2024	445
2013	395	2025	443
2014	402	2026	440
2015	412	2027	440
2016	422	2028	436
2017	428	2029	433
2018	433	2030	435

Graham

2007	110	2019	163
2008	111	2020	164
2009	114	2021	165
2010	117	2022	167
2011	122	2023	169
2012	127	2024	169
2013	131	2025	167
2014	138	2026	165
2015	146	2027	164
2016	152	2028	162
2017	157	2029	159
2018	161	2030	160

Greenlee

2007	38	2019	39
2008	37	2020	39
2009	36	2021	39
2010	36	2022	39
2011	36	2023	39
2012	36	2024	40
2013	37	2025	40
2014	37	2026	40
2015	38	2027	40
2016	38	2028	39
2017	38	2029	38
2018	39	2030	37

La Paz

2007	200	2019	214
2008	201	2020	218
2009	200	2021	221
2010	198	2022	224
2011	200	2023	226
2012	203	2024	229
2013	205	2025	231
2014	207	2026	232
2015	209	2027	235
2016	211	2028	237
2017	212	2029	238
2018	213	2030	239

Maricopa

2007	23,990	2019	26,650
2008	24,272	2020	26,903
2009	24,505	2021	27,161
2010	24,723	2022	27,417
2011	24,924	2023	27,677
2012	25,118	2024	27,936
2013	25,308	2025	28,198
2014	25,504	2026	28,442
2015	25,723	2027	28,681
2016	25,936	2028	28,914
2017	26,164	2029	29,148
2018	26,400	2030	29,362

Mohave

2007	1,072	2019	1,312
2008	1,074	2020	1,331
2009	1,071	2021	1,347
2010	1,075	2022	1,363
2011	1,095	2023	1,377
2012	1,115	2024	1,384
2013	1,139	2025	1,384
2014	1,167	2026	1,389
2015	1,195	2027	1,391
2016	1,226	2028	1,391
2017	1,250	2029	1,390
2018	1,272	2030	1,394

Navajo

2007	665	2019	742
2008	691	2020	739
2009	714	2021	732
2010	728	2022	726
2011	736	2023	716
2012	742	2024	708
2013	746	2025	706
2014	747	2026	705
2015	746	2027	705
2016	744	2028	706
2017	745	2029	708
2018	744	2030	706

Pima

2007	8,940	2019	9,641
2008	8,990	2020	9,727
2009	9,042	2021	9,808
2010	9,092	2022	9,899
2011	9,138	2023	9,985
2012	9,184	2024	10,075
2013	9,235	2025	10,166
2014	9,290	2026	10,257
2015	9,340	2027	10,347
2016	9,403	2028	10,433
2017	9,473	2029	10,514
2018	9,555	2030	10,591

Pinal

2007	1,698	2019	2,047
2008	1,733	2020	2,070
2009	1,776	2021	2,098
2010	1,813	2022	2,123
2011	1,842	2023	2,148
2012	1,874	2024	2,172
2013	1,906	2025	2,192
2014	1,932	2026	2,216
2015	1,952	2027	2,236
2016	1,979	2028	2,258
2017	2,002	2029	2,278
2018	2,026	2030	2,300

Santa Cruz

2007	127	2019	121
2008	127	2020	121
2009	127	2021	121
2010	126	2022	120
2011	125	2023	120
2012	126	2024	119
2013	126	2025	118
2014	125	2026	117
2015	125	2027	116
2016	124	2028	116
2017	123	2029	116
2018	122	2030	116

Yavapai

2007	1,653	2019	1,916
2008	1,649	2020	1,944
2009	1,647	2021	1,982
2010	1,660	2022	2,025
2011	1,689	2023	2,068
2012	1,720	2024	2,112
2013	1,745	2025	2,158
2014	1,773	2026	2,206
2015	1,801	2027	2,250
2016	1,832	2028	2,294
2017	1,860	2029	2,342
2018	1,888	2030	2,392

Yuma

2007	819	2019	809
2008	779	2020	820
2009	753	2021	830
2010	752	2022	839
2011	763	2023	846
2012	776	2024	855
2013	787	2025	862
2014	792	2026	872
2015	791	2027	880
2016	795	2028	891
2017	798	2029	898
2018	803	2030	904

Appendix F

Veteran Population in Arizona by Age Group

	under 20	20-29y	30-39y	40-49y	50-59y	60 & Older	Total- state
2007	255	24,006	47,773	75,713	102,709	295,505	545,961
2008	233	23,989	45,915	74,942	97,213	298,743	541,035
2009	220	23,683	44,325	73,669	93,241	300,414	535,552
2010	220	23,325	43,062	71,971	91,588	299,665	529,831
2011	219	22,880	42,231	70,194	90,635	297,699	523,858
2012	218	22,413	42,180	67,309	89,819	295,812	517,751
2013	218	22,208	42,194	64,330	90,032	292,572	511,554
2014	218	22,164	41,872	61,735	89,553	289,738	505,280
2015	217	22,109	41,921	59,489	87,846	287,372	498,954
2016	217	21,989	41,966	57,501	85,886	285,072	492,631
2017	218	21,897	41,996	55,530	84,059	282,633	486,333
2018	219	21,814	41,982	53,500	82,839	279,706	480,060
2019	220	21,776	41,798	51,742	81,168	277,143	473,847
2020	221	21,763	41,469	50,290	79,255	274,680	467,678
2021	220	21,757	41,032	49,421	77,073	272,026	461,529
2022	219	21,766	40,570	49,338	73,865	269,660	455,418
2023	219	21,790	40,365	49,348	70,534	267,080	449,336
2024	219	21,818	40,336	49,079	67,553	264,292	443,297
2025	218	21,844	40,282	49,158	65,024	260,737	437,263
2026	218	21,867	40,154	49,269	62,772	257,000	431,280
2027	219	21,878	40,068	49,332	60,621	253,230	425,348
2028	219	21,873	40,000	49,352	58,457	249,542	419,443
2029	219	21,858	39,985	49,158	56,560	245,795	413,575
2030	219	21,836	39,993	48,806	54,974	241,917	407,745

Appendix G

CHALENG

2006 Survey Results Summary

US Department of Veteran Affairs

Appendix I

State of Texas

Occupations Code

Title 13. Sports, Amusements, and Entertainment

Subtitle A. Gaming

Chapter 2001. Bingo

Subchapter A. General Provisions

Appendix J
State of Ohio
Ohio Revised Code
Chapter 2915
Gambling